

"CUP DAY" AT ASCOT.

Graphic Picture of the Heath on the Day for Ladies.

THE BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE

A Feast of Color in the Royal Enclosure.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Some Marvellous Toilets—The Prevailing Shades.

A PARK OF FOUR-IN-HANDS.

Lunching on the Drags—The Drive Home by Windsor.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 16, 1877.

In a racing sense there is, perhaps, no meeting in the world which attracts such universal attention as that on Ascot Heath, on account of the high character of the horses that contend there in almost every race. On Thursday, the "Gold Cup Day," all the cracks were on the scene of battle, and the applause of the thousands, from prince and peer to commoner, as the winning horses passed the judicial chair demonstrated to unprejudiced eyes to what great extent racing is a national sport with the English people. The rain of Monday was welcome to the trainers, as it rendered the royal heath the perfection of going.

THE RACING PART OF IT.

The first race was called immediately after the State procession of the Prince of Wales arrived. The St. James Palace Stakes brought only four performers to the post, although there were sixteen subscribers; but the clever struggle which these made caused all regrets to cease about a larger field, and when the telegraph board announced that the handsome brown colt Covenanter had won, the colors of Mr. Bird, his owner, were greeted with hearty cheers.

The Fourteenth New Biennial Stakes, the next event of importance, had even a less number of contestants than the St. James Palace Stakes, but the gallant race that they made was well worth a long journey to witness. The steep ascent of the course caused Mr. Mackenzie's chestnut colt Rob Roy, who finished third in the Derby, to succumb, when the green and gold braid of the Houldsworth family on the bay colt Springfield dashed home the winner—a well-deserved victory for a liberal racing gentleman.

The New Stakes, an event which generally shows some two-year-olds that subsequently make a bright mark in racing history, brought out eleven. Lord Rosebery's magnificent brown filly Bellicent won the race handsomely, Mr. Gerard's Palm Leaf being second, while Pole Star and Hawthorn ran a dead heat for third place honors.

The Gold Cup, the great event of the meeting, while it is the most fashionable of the year, then demanded attention. As the runners gathered at the post the enthusiasm of the vast concourse in every portion of the heath rose to fever heat. Each of the several performers had their many backers, but Petrarch, the colt that Lord Dupplin in March last paid the enormous sum of \$60,000 in gold for, headed the speculators' list, and after a fine race finished in front of all his competitors.

THE FEAST OF FAIR WOMEN.

For the last fortnight the modistes of Paris and London have been fashioning the daintiest costumes which have excited comment on Ascot Heath. Thursday of Ascot week is, as the world knows, or should know, Ladies' Day, and in a finer sense than the Oaks day at Epsom which this year was spoiled by the rain. At Ascot the fair sex shone in all its glory, natural and artificial, and, regarding the collective femininity with solemn eye, the philosophic confessed that "Worth makes the woman, and the want of him the dowdy."

THE RESPECTABLE DISTANCE.

Ascot is just far enough from London to make it difficult for the million who give Epsom Downs its acres of jovial and boisterous humanity, but not too far to draw a crowd of fashionable and respectable people, who make a mighty concourse by themselves of the best and loveliest of the English capital.

THE WAY OF THE MAJORITY.

A run of twenty-six miles by the South-western Railroad brings one to the Heath, and hence the majority go by train, many of them sending their carriages ahead to meet them at the station, whence they drive across and take up position along the course opposite the stand.

THE "SWELL" WAY.

The aristocratic minority, however, have a way of their own, and naturally a more magnificent way. This is to start from their palatial homes in the West End of London on drags with postillions in brilliant liveries

and relays of horses along the road. Thus whirling along through green fields and waving woods, over gentle hills, by pleasant dales, skirting the magnificent old pile of Windsor Castle, through Windsor forest or round it by the high road, and so up to Ascot Heath. Who will say that they cannot enjoy life to its uttermost of sensational deliciousness in the little island which we so often dedicate in imagination to perpetual fog and spleen humanity?

THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB.

The Four-in-Hand Club appeared in full force. There were in all eighty drags in the field opposite the grand stand, which had been specially engaged for the club by its President, the Duke of Beaufort, and thrown open during the week for its members.

VILLAS AT ASCOT.

Some of the wealthiest hire houses in the vicinity of the racecourse during the race week for the purpose of entertaining their numerous guests. Need I say that they pay smart prices for their privileges? The rent for this one week is often as much as would be demanded for the same villa for the rest of the year. But what is this to those who desire to set the fashion and to place themselves at the service of their friends on an occasion when fine hospitality of this kind is noted keenly and the escutcheons of their respectability receive a new quartering of coroneted champagne bottles every year? The Prince and Princess of Wales always remain at Ascot during the week, so that the lesser lights have high example for their display.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

Nature did her utmost on Thursday to make the landscape worthy of the figures in the foreground. Warm sunshine, balmy airs and an Italian sky lent their calming influences to the senses. The crowd was as well behaved as at a private reception. The grand stand, with its rising tiers, seemed a gigantic bouquet, the Jockey Club enclosure, with its moving figures, dotting all the lawn as they moved about and shouted in a feverish way at intervals.

THE ROYAL STAND.

In the royal enclosure the *crème de la crème* congregated. No Englishman is admitted to its charmed precincts without the approval of the Master of the Buckhounds; foreigners who secure tickets through the embassies pay an admission fee of \$5 for the luxury of an approach to royalty, so that high priced selectness may be set down as descriptive of the humanity that therefrom witnesses the running and rubs shoulders with the kingly blooded.

COMING OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove up in an open carriage, with scarlet outriders, which was preceded by Lord Hardwicke and his attendants in the green velvet costume of the Master of the Buckhounds. Their coming was signaled by the usual hearty cheering. The Prince was clad in gray, which is the fashionable racing color for gentlemen.

SOME ROYAL COSTUMES.

The Princess, who, as usual, looked charming and pale, wore a black costume *en princesse*, slashed horizontally down the front with cream colored silk, a white bonnet trimmed with feathers and yellow roses.

The Princess Louise wore white silk, with a bunch of flowers near the right shoulder.

Princess Mary of Cambridge appeared in a black silk corsage, embroidered with gold.

TRYING SHADES.

A glance over the wonderful scene disclosed the fact that, for ladies, white was the prevailing color and silk the almost universal material. A few, defying their complexions, wore cardinal red, and some adopted the less trying, but equally conspicuous bright yellow, which is now the temporary rage. The more *distingué* appeared in subdued colors.

A ROYAL FLOWER BED.

With ladies thus adorned the lawn of the royal enclosure resembled a metropolitan flower show, so brilliant and varied were the costumes. Indeed, the ladies should not have all the credit for this feast of rich colors, for the four members of the Chinese Embassy, clad respectively in yellow, purple, brown and blue, made a bouquet in themselves as they sat gazing with questioning eyes upon a marvellous sight they never saw before.

AMERICANS PRESENT.

Opposite were Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Pierpont, the latter in a rich black silk costume. Among the Americans at the race were Mr. and Miss Beckwith, of New York. On a drag near the enclosure were Mrs. Paron Stevens and daughter, the former in a costume of plain dark olive silk combined with damask silk. On the adjoining drag sat the distinguished American actor, Herman Vein, chatting with the handsome Lady Westmoreland.

BLUE, WHITE AND FLOWERS.

Among the conspicuous drags was that of Mr. Cady, on which were Lady Tempest and Mrs. Huntingdon Tempest. Lady Tempest wore blue damask silk over plain blue, a hat composed entirely of forget-me-nots and a white lace sunshade trimmed with the same flower. Mrs. Huntingdon Tempest's costume was of white camel's hair trimmed with white ostrich feathers,

which also adorned a becoming Gainsborough hat. She carried daintily a white sunshade covered with moss and flowers. Indeed flowers have broken out over sunshades to a considerable extent, while embroidering dresses with flowers is the recent craze.

ROYALTY AND NEEDLEWORK.

The spread of this mania is due to the great interest which the Princess Louise takes in the South Kensington school of needlework. It was owing to the influence of the Princess that the Queen appeared at a not distant Drawing Room in an embroidered costume. Since then her Majesty's female subjects have been imitating royalty. You see it is a good thing when princesses who are anxious for a hobby select one that gratifies the vanity of her sex at the same time that it gives her humbler sisters a chance to earn the price of a little bread.

Vive la mode!

HEAD AND REEL COVERING.

Natty low shoes are generally worn and colored stockings of fancy patterns. Bonnets are almost as various as the human face itself.

Polonaises are assuming a new popularity and are worn long in front.

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY.

Lunches were eaten before the races began, tablecloths being spread on the tops of the drags and a repast of cold dainties attuned with popping corks enjoyed *à fresco*. Indeed the principal object of the majority seemed to be to breathe the fresh air and to feed. The horses appeared on the track, flashed their silken coats in the sun around the course, came striding strenuously to the winning forks and disappeared, but the knives and forks kept up their measured clippings, the corks kept up their random poppings; horses might come and horses go, the feed went on forever.

GRANT'S ABSENCE.

The absence of General Grant was due to a visit he was making to his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris.

ON THE ROAD HOME.

The races began at half-past one and ended at half-past five. When all the contests were over the charming six-mile drive to Windsor became alive with humanity reluctantly speeding away from the brilliant scene—taking the brilliance with them, in fact. While Ascot lacks the natural advantages of Epsom the absence of rowdiness compensates for the less attractive scenery. The drive to Ascot is infinitely superior to that on the road to Epsom.

A BEAU IDEAL.

Whoever goes by way of Windsor Park will obtain such a view of the castle and the long walk as never will be forgotten. Given a drag and good company Ascot furnishes the *beau idéal* of racing.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RACES TILL TO-MORROW. On account of the rain yesterday morning the American Jockey Club were compelled to postpone the races which were to have taken place during the afternoon until to-morrow. This was well, as we doubt if either the owners of the horses engaged in the \$10,000 match would have liked to have run them on the heavy track that was there yesterday. On Monday, if the weather keeps fine until then, the track will be in capital condition, and extra fast time may be looked for in the match race, as the horses are considered by their respective owners the best of their years in the country.

HORSE NOTES.

The sale of yearlings at the breeding establishment of Mr. Welch, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, which was to take place on Monday next, has been postponed until Tuesday, on account of the postponement of Jerome Park races yesterday. The yearlings of Mr. Welch are a choice lot, and they will bring good prices beyond a doubt.

Mr. Sanford arrived in this city from Kentucky on Wednesday with his colts and fillies, which he is sending shipping in the steamer Idaho, on Tuesday next, to England. They comprise a choice lot, consisting of Dancing Master, a bay colt, two years old, by Glenelg, dam La Polka, by Lexington; Calatrava, a bay colt, two years old, by Glenelg, dam Niagara, by Lexington; chestnut filly, two years old, by Baywood, dam Earring, by Ringgold; bay filly, two years old, by Glenelg, dam Circa, by Lexington. The above arrived safely in this city. They are a superior lot in every way, and will be a great acquisition to Mr. Sanford's English stable.

A CONTRADICTION FROM MR. RIGOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Please consider entirely Mr. Cranston's statement to the reporter of the *Daily Graphic* relative to the robbery in the New York Hotel. It is incorrect in every particular. The robbery was discovered on Sunday and reported. There was no notice limiting his liability in my room. I was put up subsequently. Mr. Cranston had set detectives to work before my loss was discovered. If no robbery, why did he do this? He advanced me \$100 until I could draw upon my bankers in London, and has now property of mine in his possession to the amount of some thousands of dollars. As the article in the *Graphic* reads as if I had absconded, I think this contradiction is due to myself, and by publishing you will confer a favor upon yours sincerely, GEORGE RIGOLD.

EXECUTION.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 16, 1877. Ralph Melton, colored, was hanged at Marion, Ark., yesterday for the murder of Chester Lester on the 8th of September. Melton contended on the scaffold that he had shot Lester for seducing his wife, and that he did for defending his rights. His neck was broken, and he died without a struggle.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A COAL COMPANY'S AGENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWARK, June 16, 1877. A few days ago William Baldwin, for twelve years employed as bookkeeper in the office here of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, disappeared, and has not been since heard of. On the authority of a Newark gentleman it is stated that Baldwin is a defaulter to the company in the sum of about \$10,000. Five months ago it seems that the chief agent in Newark, a gentleman named Vanbergen, resigned his position, and Baldwin, who was next in line, took charge. Subsequently a Mr. Alexander Ross, of Scranton, was placed in charge. On examination of the books he found transactions of a crooked character running along for years past. Two months ago Vanbergen died. It was suspected he and Baldwin were in collusion. Last Monday Vanbergen disappeared, and a further examination of the books revealed the fact that sums amounting in all to the amount named had been abstracted. The belief is now that Baldwin alone is implicated. He is about thirty-six years of age. Several injured persons besides his late employers are notorious about his whereabouts. He left his family in Newark, and is being the daughter of a very estimable citizen. Officers are on the trail of the fugitive.

THE WAR.

Fighting on the Danube Probably Begun.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Great Britain Must Declare Herself a Foe or a Neutral.

SUSPENSE MUST END.

Germany Supports Gortschakoff's Demand.

TURKEY'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 16, 1877.

Late despatches from the HERALD correspondent at the Russian headquarters report that heavy fighting took place on Monday at Turtukoi, but the result or even the means by which the engagement was brought about are kept secret. No correspondents are now allowed to leave the Russian headquarters, and those who are fortunate enough to be at the scene of the fighting cannot use the telegraph to send their news forward. The Grand Duke Nicholas has shut off every avenue by which intelligence of the forthcoming great move of his army can get abroad. Railways, post roads, the telegraph lines, and even the mail bags are under his censorship. The very fact of this silence at the seat of war indicates the imminence of great events.

STORMS OF IRON RAIL.

The same correspondent states that heavy cannonading was going on during Friday at Fort Marain, situated below Rustchuk, and at Rahova, down the river a short distance from Widdin. Whether the firing was opened by Turkish or Russian batteries is not stated. Therefore, the cannonading may have been for the purpose of masking an attempt at a passage of the river at some other point, or it may have been the beginning of a great battle at Rustchuk and Rahova.

A STORM OF THE ELEMENTS.

All along the lower part of the Danube a violent storm burst on Thursday night, and it was feared by the Turks that the Russians would attempt a surprise during the intense darkness. Nothing of the kind was attempted, however, and the Russians seem to have been fully as unprepared to take advantage of the weather as the Turks were to have opposed the crossing, had it been attempted. The weather in the Valley of the Danube is generally hot.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The HERALD correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that he has had a conversation with an officer high in the confidence of the Russian government on the subject of the relations between England and Russia, which was of the most important nature. The correspondent was naturally anxious to ascertain the views of the Russian government on the attitude assumed by England in relation to the war, and the information obtained may be relied on as coming from the highest possible source.

THE RELATIONS CRITICAL.

The relations between Russia and England at the present moment, according to the gentleman in question, are of the most critical kind short of actual war. The two countries stand on the very verge of hostilities, and the slightest incident might at any time precipitate a conflict. Never since the Crimean war has the position been of such peculiar difficulty, though the relative strength and influences of Russia and of England have changed very materially since that period.

ENGLAND'S INDEFINITE POLICY.

What makes the situation so unsatisfactory is the indefinite policy pursued by England in relation to Turkey. She will neither say one thing nor the other. She will neither say definitely that she will fight in certain contingencies, nor will she say that, under all circumstances, she will maintain a strictly neutral attitude. She speaks so indefinitely of "British interests" that anything under the sun may be included in the category, yet it is when these undefined and unnamed entities are endangered that England will fight.

WHAT ARE BRITISH INTERESTS?

The adoption of such a policy as this has a present advantage for England which is very irritating to Russia, and for that very reason may end in more injury to the real vital interests of the English people than would a straightforward and outspoken declaration of the course intended to be pursued. Its advantages for the present, however, cannot be questioned. England, be it remembered, reserves to herself the decision as to what are and what are not "British interests," and when they are or are not menaced or interfered with.

A CONVENIENT POLICY.

During all this time she may be negotiat-

ing alliances against Russia, and bringing all the weight of her moral and financial influence to bear against her. If she is successful in forming a strong coalition, and the chances of arresting the progress of the Russian arms are considered good, it could then be announced that "British interests" were menaced; but if, on the other hand, the chances of success seemed unfavorable, the same interests could be represented as perfectly free from all danger.

IS THIS NEUTRALITY?

This vague and uncertain policy is peculiarly embarrassing to Russia. If England would declare herself definitely Russia would know how to act and would have no hesitation in adopting the necessary measures to meet the emergency. England's position at present is not regarded by Russia as that of a neutral. Under cover of her neutrality she is working tooth and nail against Russia, and doing almost as much damage as if she were actually at war.

ENGLAND WAGING WAR INDIRECTLY.

The Czar complains of England throwing her moral influence on the side of Turkey, and thus encouraging the Porte to take action which would not be ventured upon but for the reliance placed on the ultimate aid of England. She induces the Porte to distrust Russia, and assails Russian credit through her press and her financial and diplomatic agencies. But for England, the Czar thinks, Turkey would have surrendered long ago, and it may truly be said that England is indirectly making war on Russia through Turkey.

THE Czar WANTS TO END THE SUSPENSE.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to England, is instructed to represent to England the serious concern of the Emperor and to intimate in plain terms that Russia would not care what attitude England adopted provided the present indecision and suspense were put an end to.

ENGLAND MUST DECLARE HERSELF.

Count Schouvaloff is even instructed to say explicitly that war would be preferable to the present uncertainty. This uncertainty is of considerable advantage to the Turks, and actual hostilities on the part of England could not be more disadvantageous to Russia. Russia wants England to speak out definitely whether she means to fight or not, and will probably insist on a discontinuance of the almost open support given to Turkey and a more exact observance of neutrality.

WHAT RUSSIA WILL CONCEDE.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency in Paris publishes the following:—"Count Schouvaloff is to assure England that the route to India by way of the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf is free; that treaties will be observed, and that the question of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be settled at the end of the war by a European Congress. Beyond these points no engagement has been undertaken. The assertion that Russia will confine herself at the conclusion of peace to applying the resolutions adopted by the late Conference is, therefore, incorrect."

ANXIETY IN BERLIN.

From Berlin the HERALD correspondent reports that great anxiety is felt in the best informed diplomatic circles in that city concerning the relations between England and Russia. The belief is gaining ground that Russia is determined to take such action as will force England to declare herself definitely. At present she is neither at open war with Russia nor a strict neutral, but it is not thought probable that she can much longer keep out of the war.

BISMARCK ON RUSSIA'S SIDE.

Prince Bismarck, it is known, is strongly in favor of the Gortschakoff note, and entirely disapproves of the vague and uncertain attitude of England. This may be taken as a sure indication of the side Germany will take in the event, which is regarded as very probable, of the war extending.

MORE FUGOCERTINATION.

According to the most trustworthy reports received in Berlin Earl Derby does not intend for the present to reply to the Gortschakoff note. The British Ministry have decided to await the course of the war, so that they may the better decide what course it would be prudent to adopt. British policy, therefore, will be determined by the degree of success or otherwise attending the Russian arms.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

The Russian loan, which will be put on the German market about the end of June, will not probably meet with large investments. The conditions are too high in comparison with other loans, and the prudent Germans do not care to take too much risk.

FURTHER IN CONFIRMATION.

A special despatch from Lom, which is situated between Widdin and Rahova, says:—"From the latest information, it appears that the Russians have definitely determined to make the passage of the Danube midway between Piketo and Turnu-Magureli. Preparations indicate early operations."

AWAITING THE WORD.

Private letters from the Danube state that the Russians are extremely busy constructing bridges and repairing roads, so as to secure the utmost facility of movement

when the decisive moment arrives. A field telegraph now connects the headquarters of all the Russian corps with those of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

THE CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

The staffs of the various Russian corps are now located at Bucharest, Kalarash, Simnita, Turnu, Magureli, Russevede, Alexandria, Beni and Giurgevo.

BELOW IBRAIL.

The News' Galatz correspondent writes as follows:—"The rafts which the Russians have been constructing below Galatz are quite ready for bridging purposes and large numbers of them are being towed up to Ibrail. This quite supports the general opinion that a crossing will take place at Ghiacet, below Ibrail. The Sisters of Mercy, large numbers of whom recently arrived, are constantly visiting the camps and the various hospitals, from which I am inclined to think there are a good many sick, though the Russians do the utmost to prevent the obtaining of any information on that subject."

BRITISH GUNBOATS BUILDING.

The government is building gunboats at Birkenhead.

WHAT THE POWERS WILL DO.

A special despatch from Vienna to the Times referring to the last Roumanian circular, in which the Roumanian government requests the Powers above all to promise that Roumania shall not be forcibly constrained to renew her former relations with the Porte, says:—"The Powers will abide by their previous decision, merely to take cognizance of the notification by the Roumanian government of Roumanian independence without giving an opinion upon it."

PROCLAMATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

A royal proclamation declaring the neutrality of Portugal in the Russia-Turkish war is promulgated to-day.

A special despatch from Berlin says Germany will not issue a special proclamation of neutrality.

ITEMS FROM ROUMANIA.

Prince Milan arrived at Bucharest on Friday evening.

The Roumanian Senate has voted the Ministerial bill for the immediate issue of \$6,000,000 in treasury notes.

The railway between Dredea and Ploesti was interrupted on Friday.

NO RIFLE SHOT.

The person calling himself Baron Krant, a Hessian nobleman, who was arrested as a Turkish spy some days ago at Ploesti, by the Hessians, has not been shot, as was stated in a Berlin special to the Times of the 14th inst.

GERMAN CRITICS ON THE WAR.

The HERALD correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the delay of the Russian operations is considered in the German capital to be due principally to the difficulty experienced in the transportation of provisions. The best military critics believe that the crossing of the Danube will take place between the mouth of the Aluta and Rustchuk.

TURKEY'S STRUGGLE WITH FATE AND FRAUD. A fresh corps of 20,000 cavalry is forming in Constantinople by the government.

A court has been constituted for the trial of Nourie Pacha for embezzling 60,000 Turkish pounds, and also for the trial of Kemal Bey, who was arrested after Midhat Pacha's fall.

TROUBLES IN CRETE.

The Turkish authorities are stated to be watching the Christian party leaders at Spakia, some of whom favor an English protectorate for Crete, while others desire Crete to become self-governing. Arrests are expected.

THE PORTE ON RUSSIAN AND NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, furnishes the following decision of the Sublime Porte concerning Russian vessels which may be found in the waters of the Ottoman Empire, and concerning the commerce of neutrals:—

Russia having declared war the Ottoman government promulgates the following:—

ARTICLE 1.—A delay of five full days, to date from the receipt of the notification of this decision, is allowed to all Russian vessels in Turkish ports on the 12th (24th) April, 1877, to quit Ottoman waters. To leave and there will be delivered to them on demand by the customs authorities a safe conduct to the nearest Russian or neutral port. This is without giving them liberty, however, to pass from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean or vice versa.

ART. 2.—The Ottoman government declares its intention to observe the rules of maritime law formulated by the Treaty of Paris, April 16, 1856, according to which:—

First—Privateering is and remains abolished.

Second—A neutral flag protects an enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war.

Third—Merchandise of a neutral is not seizable, with the exception of contraband of war under the flag of an enemy.

Fourth—A blockade, to be obligatory, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a sufficient force to really intercept all approach to the shores of the enemy.

ART. 3.—For the purpose of confiscating contraband of war the Ottoman government will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in Ottoman waters as regards neutral vessels destined for Russian ports, or for any point on the coast occupied by the enemy, or in case of suspicion, even if destined for a neutral Ottoman port.

ART. 4.—The regulations of the present decision will take effect immediately. They will be made known to the parties interested by an official communication addressed to the foreign representatives at Constantinople by publication in the official journal of the Empire and by telegraphic communications to the chief places of voyage.

THE OKA INDIAN TROUBLES.